

- (iii) Implementation of certain specialised technology such as extended reach drilling, horizontal and drain hole drilling.
- (iv) Obtaining the services of international experts wherever considered necessary.
- (v) Maintenance of reservoir health through workover operations, pressure maintenance methods/stimulation/artificial lift operations.
- (vi) Encouraging the participation of private/joint venture companies in the oil exploration and development programmes.

[Translation]

Rate of Realisation for Power

*552. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the rate of realisation for power is only 20 percent all over the country;

(b) the rate of realisation in agriculture, industry, small-scale industry, Railway sector, separately;

(c) whether there is a threat to the economy going haywire because of low rate of realisation; and

(d) if so, the concrete steps the Government propose to take to increase the rate of realisation and to prevent the theft of power ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) During 1994-95, average rate of realisation from sale of power from various Sectors is given below :

Agriculture	19.43 Paise/unit
Industry (including heavy, medium and small scale)	221.43 Paise/unit
Railway	254.33 Paise/Unit

(c) No, Sir. The average rate of realisation during 1994-95 was of the order of 86%.

(d) In order to improve the rate of realisation, measures such as recovery of arrears in instalments, disconnection of power supply, filing of cases in the Court and settlement of disputes through Negotiation Committee are taken. As regards preventing the theft of power, several measures have been introduced which, *inter-alia*, include installation of energy meters and setting up of special vigilance squads to conduct surprise raids for detecting pilferage of energy. Theft of electricity has also

been made a cognizable offence under Section 39 of Electricity (Supply) Act, 1910.

The Ministry of Power has been advising the State Governments to improve recovery of arrears by taking measures as stated above.

[Translation]

Requirement of Power for Delhi

*553. SHRI B.L. SHARMA 'PREM' : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated overall requirement of power for Delhi by the year 2000 AD;

(b) whether part of (a) above is likely to be met from the Northern grid;

(c) whether part of (a) above is to be met from the local power stations;

(d) out of (c) above the availability as per the existing power plants;

(e) whether plans have been approved for meeting the balance requirement;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) As per the Report of the 14th Electric Power Survey Committee of the Government of India, the projected peak demand in Delhi by the year 2000 A.D. is 3179 MW.

(b) to (d) The additional power requirement of Delhi is proposed to be met partly from additional local generation and partly from Delhi's share in the Central power stations located in the Northern Region. The capacity available at present for meeting Delhi's power requirement is as follows :—

	Installed Capacity
(i) Delhi's own generation	592.5 MW
(ii) Badarpur Thermal Power Station	705.0 MW
(iii) Delhi's share in other Central stations in the Northern Region	1587.0 MW

(e) to (g) DESU has prepared an Action Plan (1995-2000 AD) for effecting fiscal and functional improvements, which envisage structural reorganisation and revamping of various wings of DESU so as to turn it into a more efficient body. It, *inter-alia*, includes new capacity addition, maximising generation from existing units, strengthening T&D System in Delhi, adoption of better demand

management and energy conservation measures. According to information received from Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi, DESU has also made a few alternative proposals, of a general character, for privatisation of power distribution in Delhi which are at a preliminary stage of examination by the Government of Delhi.

Member of Parliament Local Areas Development Scheme

*554. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA:
JUSTICE GUMAN MAL LODHA:

Will the MINISTER FOR PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the funds allocated under Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme in the country during 1993-94 to 1995-96 were fully utilised;

(b) if so, the details of funds allocated during each of the years 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96 alongwith the details of percentage of funds spent during each year of the said period;

(c) whether reasons have been ascertained for delay in the implementation of the scheme approved by the Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the details of suggestions given for removing these obstacles ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH) :

(a) and (b) The details of the funds allotted during each of the last three years is given below :—

Year	Funds released by Govt. of India (Rs. Crores)
1993-1994	37.8
1994-1995	771.0
1995-1996	764.0

As the funds released under the scheme are non-lapsable, an M.P. can utilise the funds released in a year, during the subsequent years but within the term of the Lok Sabha or the term of Rajya Sabha membership. The percentage of expenditure corresponding to each year release is, therefore, not available. However, of the total funds released by the Govt. of India in these three years, (Rs. 800.7 Crore) 51% have been spent.

(c) and (d) The expenditure incurred so far under the scheme falls short of the actual release, indicating

slow progress. Some of the main reasons for this are the following :—

- (i) Late release of funds in earlier years.
- (ii) Revision of guidelines in December, 1994.
- (iii) Application of model Code of Conduct of the Election Commission in certain States like Bihar in December, 1994.
- (iv) Late receipt of recommendations/non-receipt of recommendations from the MPs concerned in certain cases.
- (v) Late intimation/non-intimation about the choice of districts by some Rajya Sabha MPs.
- (vi) The Scheme being new, the District Collectors took some time to understand the full implications of the Scheme.

However, the implementation of the scheme has gained momentum during 1995-96.

Suggestions for improvements in the scheme as and when received are considered and if necessary instructions, clarifications are issued with a view to accelerating the pace of implementation of the scheme.

Deep Sea Fishing—Legal Opinion

*555. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA :
SHRI CHITTA BASU :

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news report appearing in the 'Hindu' dated 13 August, 1996 under the caption "Government seeks legal opinion on deep sea fishing;"

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government to the observations made therein and facts of the matter;

(c) the present status of the proposal;

(d) whether the Government will formulate a comprehensive fisheries policy that will ensure sustainable fisheries, survival of traditional fishing communities and development of indigenous entrepreneurial skills; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI DILIP KUMAR RAY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e) The Review Committee on deep sea fishing policy constituted by this Ministry had submitted its report on 8th Feb., 1996. The recommendations of the committee were examined in consultation with other Ministries/departments including Ministry of Law (Deptt. of Legal